

Southern Regional Research Laboratory

New Orleans, Louisiana

November 30, 1950

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

STRONG DEMAND TO UP FARM CASH RECEIPTS BY 10 PERCENT IN 1951

A very strong demand for most farm products is in prospect for 1951. Prices and incomes received by farmers are likely to be substantially higher than in the first half of 1950, as are prices and incomes in the Nation generally. But higher costs of production and of living, higher taxes and increasing difficulties in obtaining supplies and hired farm labor are also in prospect. In view of the price increases for agricultural commodities that have already occurred and the likelihood of larger agricultural production in 1951, cash receipts from farm marketings will probably be up at least 10 percent next year. Farm operators' realized net income may rise 15 percent or more from 1950, but is not likely to regain the levels of either 1947 or 1948. Nonagricultural income, however, is expected to rise above the record high established this year.

Currently, the economy is operating at the highest rate in history, except at the peak of the World War II effort. Wholesale prices of farm products and foods have been relatively stable since mid-July, and some other prices may stabilize in the near future if consumer buying abates. Nevertheless, the round of wage increases now under way, higher raw material costs, and strong demand by business for inventories are likely to reinforce upward pressures on prices, particularly those of industrial commodities.

The Demand and Price Situation, BAE, Oct. 1950, p. 1.

COTTON LINT

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION DOWN BY 14 PERCENT

World cotton production in 1950-51 is estimated by the Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations at 26,925,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight), compared with 31,190,000 bales a year ago and a prewar average of 31,695,000 bales. This represents a decrease of 4,265,000 bales, or 14 percent from the 1949-50 figure, and marks an interruption of the postwar upward trend from the low point of 21,125,000 bales to which world production fell in 1945-46. With Consumption accelerated by economic recovery in Europe and Japan and by defense program activity in the United States, the impending surplus which loomed a year ago has vanished and given way to a situation of tight supply at least for the remainder of the current season.

Foreign Agriculture Circular, OFAR, USDA, Oct. 23, 1950.

NOVEMBER COTTON CROP ESTIMATE FOR 1950 UP 76 THOUSAND BALES

A 1950 cotton crop of 9,945,000 bales is forecast by the U. S. Crop Reporting Board based on information as of November 1. Improved production prospects in most states west of the Mississippi River more than offset decreases in eastern areas. Cotton production in the United States since 1940 is given in table 1.

Table 1.- Cotton: Production in 500-pound gross weight bales, by states, 1941-50

State	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	1,000 bales									
UNITED STATES.....	10,744	12,817	11,427	12,230	9,015	8,640	11,860	14,877	16,128	9,945
Missouri.....	476	417	295	411	180	307	311	506	462	270
Virginia.....	28	34	24	29	16	17	18	24	20	15
North Carolina.....	552	727	596	710	428	440	452	678	466	170
South Carolina.....	406	699	696	864	664	697	651	871	554	410
Georgia.....	624	855	847	810	669	557	653	751	604	510
Florida.....	17	16	16	13	8	6	11	15	16	14
Tennessee.....	598	625	491	562	466	520	519	669	633	425
Alabama.....	790	925	959	1,006	931	822	931	1,197	852	580
Mississippi.....	1,424	1,968	1,841	1,937	1,560	1,047	1,569	2,353	1,487	1,340
Arkansas.....	1,430	1,485	1,122	1,394	1,042	1,281	1,276	1,982	1,632	1,105
Louisiana.....	313	593	739	620	387	247	505	756	650	450
Oklahoma.....	718	708	384	634	285	262	330	374	610	225
Texas.....	2,652	3,038	2,823	2,646	1,794	1,669	3,437	3,153	6,040	2,950
New Mexico....	106	111	108	116	106	142	179	236	276	195
Arizona.....	181	193	131	136	117	158	234	328	543	428
California.....	404	402	341	327	353	458	772	968	1,268	880
All other....	25	21	14	15	9	10	12	16	15	8

American-Egyptian 1/

United States.....	60	75	61	8.8	4.1	2.5	1.2	3.6	4.0	62.3
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1/ Preliminary.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Adm., Cotton Branch. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/Weekly Cotton Market Review," PMA, Oct. 13, 1950, and "Cotton Production," BAE, Nov. 8, 1950.

THE NEXT TEN YEARS

"By 1960, U. S. consumption of textile fibers will probably exceed six billion pounds a year—more pounds than at the height of the postwar boom. Spectacular progress may be looked for in the use of synthetic fibers. The new acrylic fibers—now of little importance volume-wise—may then account for 200 million pounds of fiber annually. . . ."

The foregoing quotation is from a report called "The Next Ten Years," by Dr. Dexter Keezer and other members of the staff of the McGraw-Hill Economics Dept. This report, which covers all U. S. business, was prepared for the use of the McGraw-Hill organization.

"The gains for synthetics will cut into use of the older fibers," Dr. Keezer's report continues, "even though population growth keeps total textile requirements moving upward. Wool particularly may lose its market to the synthetics, just as silk has lost out." Cotton will not be drastically hurt, he said, but will drop to 60 percent of the total compared to 70 percent in 1949.

Textile World, Oct. 1950, p. 4.

RAW COTTON PRICE HIGHEST OF RECORD: MILL MARGINS INCREASE

The delivered-at-mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on November 16 increased to a record high of 45.02 cents, and stood 1,365 points higher than the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton decreased slightly from the August figure. The September average mill margins increased a little more than 1/2 cent. September prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting, Osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard) and printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) were unchanged.

Table 2.— Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents

	Nov. 16 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Nov. 1949
<u>Cotton, Middling 15/16"</u> delivered at mills, lb.....	45.02	41.92	42.62	40.02	31.37
<u>Rayon, viscose staple</u> equivalent price 1/ lb.....	32.93	32.93	32.93	32.93	31.15
<u>Rayon, acetate staple</u> equivalent price 1/ lb.....	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38
<u>Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:</u>					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/.....	-	89.16	89.24	81.43	67.91
Mill margins 3/.....	-	49.36	48.69	43.58	38.17
<u>Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/.....</u>	24.00	24.00	22.50	21.25	16.25
<u>Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/.....</u>	29.50	29.50	28.50	27.25	21.00
<u>Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35, yd. 4/.....</u>	21.50	21.50	20.00	19.50	15.00

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).

2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).

3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).

4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter. 5/ From Journal of Commerce.

COTTON GINS INSTALLING \$3,000,000 EQUIPMENT

Cotton gins of the San Joaquin Valley, California, face the prospect of installation of \$3,000,000 worth of new lint cleaners as the result of rapid spread of the use of mechanical cotton pickers, leaders of the cotton industry forecast lately. At the 143 gins in the Valley, 42 have reported they expect to have the special lint cleaners installed and in operation during this year's harvest. The new lint cleaning machinery, costing approximately \$21,000 for each installation, is needed, it is explained, because of the greater amount of trash in the machine-picked cotton compared with the hand-picked cotton. A recent survey showed 1435 mechanical cotton pickers will be at work in the San Joaquin Valley fields this season. Last year there were 965 of the pickers in use. Norman McLaughlin, manager of the Agricultural Labor Bureau of the San Joaquin Valley, predicted California cotton picking will be completely mechanized within five years.

Oil Mill Gazetteer, Oct. 1950, p. 35.

OCTOBER COTTON CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, SPINDLE ACTIVITY UP; SPINDLE HOURS DECLINE

Cotton consumption increased to 42,286 bales per working day during October from 39,530 bales during September, and was very substantially higher than the 34,972 bales consumed in October a year ago. Stocks on hand amounted to 7.9 million bales at the end of September, compared with 6.1 million bales in September and 9.5 million bales in October last year. Spindle activity was up sharply, while active spindle hours dropped 1.9 billion spindle hours from the previous month.

Table 3.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	: Oct. : 1950 1/	: Sept. : 1950 2/	: Aug. : 1950 1/	: Oct. : 1949 3/
Consumption average per working day, bales.....	42,286	39,530	40,392	34,972
On hand, 1,000 bales.....	7,865	6,128	5,713	9,496
Active spindle hours, billions.....	10.7	12.6	10.3	9.0
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 4/.....	146.9	139.7	140.2	123.3

1/ Based on 4-week period.

4/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

2/ Based on 5-week period.

3/ Based on calendar month.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

C O T T O N P R O D U C T S

\$210,000 VOTED FOR COTTON BAGS IN 1951 PROGRAM

The Cotton Bag Market Committee at a meeting in New York in October approved a \$210,000 sales program for 1951 in behalf of cotton bags, indicating that recent disadvantages arising from a widening price differential between cotton and competitors will be met with hard-hitting promotion. The 24-man promotion group, which includes bag manufacturers, textile mills, selling agents, and the Council, was organized two years ago to protect the market for bags, traditionally the largest outlet for cotton broad woven goods.

N.C.C. "Progress Bulletin," Nov. 15, 1950, p. 1.

TESTS RE-USE OF VAT DYED, PRINTED COTTON BAGS

Limited tests indicate that fertilizer bags made of vat-dyed or printed cotton fabrics may have approximately the same re-use value as similar bags now widely used for storing and shipping flour and feed, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Dr. G. E. Hilbert, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, states that small colored and printed bags filled with 30-day-old commercial 5-10-5 fertilizer have withstood deterioration for 30 weeks under laboratory conditions varying from excessively hot and humid to excessively dry, as well as under conditions approximating those that would normally prevail in a warehouse in New Orleans, La. Although experiments using full-size bags stored under actual warehouse conditions in different parts of the country would be more conclusive, Dr. Hilbert said these small-scale tests are a promising indication that colored or printed cotton bags can be packed with fertilizer without damage to the color or the fabric.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Nov. 4, 1950, p. 4.

BURLAP AND PAPER BAG PRICES CONTINUE TO INCREASE; COTTON UNCHANGED

The price of new burlap flour bags increased to \$383.85 per thousand on Nov. 15, compared with \$370.70 on the same day last month and \$223.05 per thousand on Nov. 15, 1949. Paper bag prices increased to \$111.65 on Nov. 15, compared with \$103.55 per thousand on the same day last month and \$98.70 on Nov. 15, 1949. New cotton flour bag prices remained unchanged.

Table 4.- Mid-month prices of 100 pound flour bags

	(Dollars per thousand)	November 1950	October 1950	September 1950	November 1949
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/.....		:	:	:	:
Cotton.....	337.00	337.00	325.00	237.75	
Burlap.....	383.85	370.70	254.85	223.05	
Paper.....	111.65	103.55	103.55	98.70	
Prices, second hand, New York.....		:	:	:	:
Cotton, once-used 2/.....	210.00	200.00	190.00	140.00	
Cotton, bakery-run 3/.....	170.00	170.00	145.00	95.00	
Burlap, once-used 2/.....	150.00	130.00	120.00	110.00	
Burlap, bakery-run 3/.....	155.00	140.00	130.00	95.00	
Paper, bakery-run 3/.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	
Difference.....		:	:	:	:
Cotton, new minus once-used.....	127.00	137.00	135.00	97.75	
Cotton, new minus bakery-run.....	167.00	167.00	180.00	142.75	
Burlap, new minus once-used.....	233.85	240.70	134.85	113.05	
Burlap, new minus bakery-run.....	228.85	230.70	124.85	128.05	
Paper, new minus bakery-run.....	106.65	98.55	98.55	96.20	

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 43" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.

2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.

3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

DRESSES CONSUME 28% MORE COTTON

Increasing preference for cotton in all lines of women's dresses—from house frocks to evening gowns—jumped cotton consumption in this market 28 percent in a single year, the National Cotton Council revealed in a study of major markets accounting for 80 percent of annual United States cotton usage. According to comparative market surveys for 1948-49, cotton consumption in women's dresses increased nearly 47,000 bales. Street and evening dresses rose nearly 48 percent and accounted for 30 percent of the total cotton dress market, while consumption in house dresses was up 20.5 percent.

Over-all consumption in the women's apparel market increased significantly as other items made sharp gains. Women's suits and skirts rose 127 percent in 1949 over 1948, while skirts alone were up 188.6 percent. Play suits and sun suits jumped 71.7 percent, while women's sportswear as a whole was 21.7 percent above consumption in the previous year. Use of cotton in women's negligees and bed-jackets zoomed 112.8 percent, while beach and bathrobes were up 42 percent. Sharp gains also were made in blouses and shirts, 30 percent; house coats, 16 percent, and coats and jackets, 13 percent. Industrial cotton consumption rose significantly in a number of markets. Automobile upholstery and linings increased more than 28 percent, while tarpaulins were up 12.4 percent, and tents gained 6.7 percent.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 17, 1950, p. 9.

MILITARY USAGE OF TEXTILES FOR YEARS 1942-45 GIVEN

As a background for the projection of current military needs of cotton, wool, rayon, and other man-made fibers, the accompanying table has been prepared based on reports compiled by the War Production Board during World War II. The table shows the overall usage of each fiber for military purposes during the four war years of 1942-1945 related to total consumption of the fiber over that period. Also shown is the peak year's usage of each fiber during the war.

Table 5.— Military usage of three textile fibers
(Thousands of pounds)

Use	Raw cotton	Apparel wool ^{1/}	Rayon ^{2/}	3-Fiber total
<u>4-years 1942-1945</u>				
Total consumption.....	20,209,000	2,341,000	2,752,000	25,302,000
Military uses.....	6,750,000	900,000 ^{3/}	520,000	8,170,000
Percent military....	33%	38%	19%	32%
<u>Peak year of military use:</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1945</u>	
Total consumption.....	4,792,000	572,000	770,000	
Military uses.....	1,940,000	315,000	185,000	
Percent military....	40%	55%	24%	

^{1/} Raw apparel wool, scoured basis.

^{2/} Rated military uses only; does not include rayon allocated for the Silk and Nylon Replacement and the Export Programs.

^{3/} 1,050,000,000 pounds gross less estimated 150,000,000 pounds for Lend-Lease.

TIRE CORD: COTTON AND RAYON PRICES CONTINUE TO INCREASE

The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric was 88 cents per pound and 80.08 cents per sq. yd. on Nov. 1. This compares with Oct. 1 prices of 87 cents per pound and 79.17 cents per sq. yd. for the 12/4/2 cotton fabric. Rayon passenger tire cord and the 2200/2 size truck tire fabric showed substantial increases.

Table 6.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, November 1 and October 1, 1950

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight:	Price per pound		Price per sq.yd.	
		: per sq.yd.	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
		Pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<u>Passenger car tires</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton fabric.....	12/4/2	.91	88.00	87.00	80.08	79.17
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.79	72.29	71.05	57.11	56.13
<u>Truck tires</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rayon fabric.....	1100/2	.62	74.50	67.00	46.19	41.54
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.78	74.00	64.50	57.72	50.31
Rayon fabric.....	2200/2	.82	69.80	69.55	57.24	57.03

These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

BLENDs: CANADIAN ARMY TO GET PART-NYLON SOCKS

The Canadian armed forces are to be supplied with general service socks having a 20 percent nylon content, the first time nylon has figured this prominently in knitted goods ordered for the services in Canada.

A call for tenders is being made for 325,000 pairs of GS hose, the specifications indicating they are to be knitted from a yarn blend of 80/20 wool and nylon. The decision to switch to a wool/nylon blend for this purpose follows a series of wear tests in which it was found this admixture gave at least four times as much wear as pure wool socks. Non-shrinkage, due to the incorporation of the nylon percentage, is also a determining factor, it is pointed out. Three-denier nylon staple fiber is expected to be used in the yarn.

Daily News Record, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1950, p.14.

MORE BLENDs IMMINENT BECAUSE OF HIGH PRICES AND WORLD SHORTAGES OF WOOL

A high level of retail business activity in which textiles and clothing will share, can be expected for some time to come. This was the opinion expressed in New York by John P. Stevens, Jr., president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., and Meyer Kestnbaum, president of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. The two executives also agreed that the high price of wool would force the use of more synthetics and synthetics blended with wool. It was fortunate, Mr. Stevens said, that there are fibers other than wool. He enumerated rayon, nylon, Orlon acrylic fiber and the "mysterious Fiber V."

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Oct. 19, 1950, p.18.

JUTE: AUSTRALIA DEVELOPS JUTE-LIKE FIBERS

India may lose her £15,000,000 a year jute trade with Australia if success results from plans to grow certain types of leaves yielding high quality fiber from which bags and wool packs could be made.

Following the discovery of a process whereby high-quality fiber can be made from the leaves New Process Fibre (new South Wales) Pty., Ltd., with offices at 295 Pitt Street here, has been formed, and assembly of machinery has almost been completed. It is hoped that bags and wool packs will be available from this new material soon. An experimental plant nursery has been established at Penrith, and it is expected that early next year some 1,000 acres will be under cultivation.

Daily News Record, Nov. 2, 1950, p. 22.

NYLON: DU PONT MAY LICENSE CHEMSTRAND CORP. TO PRODUCE NYLON FIBER

Negotiations are understood to be under way between E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and Chemstrand Corp.—jointly-owned subsidiary of Monsanto Chemical Co. and American Viscose Corp.—to license Chemstrand to produce nylon. Nylon, fastest growing synthetic chemical textile fiber, has hitherto been the exclusive product of the DuPont Company. The growing demand, estimated at over 200 million pounds yearly, has apparently made it expedient for DuPont to license other synthetic fiber makers to produce it.

The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 17, 1950, p. 3.

PAPER: ST. REGIS TO LIFT KRAFT PAPER CAPACITY IN SOUTH

The St. Regis Paper Co. yesterday announced plans for the early construction and installation of two kraft paper machines and pulp manufacturing facilities. One will be added to the company's "Kraft Center" at Pensacola, Fla., with the second to be at a new mill which will be built at Jacksonville, Fla. This expansion program will entail the expenditure of approximately \$30,000,000.

The new capacity will make available paper to replace the multiwall bag paper now produced at the company's northern New York paper mills from imported pulp imported largely from the Scandinavian countries and Canada. This expansion in the South will make possible substantial utilization of the Company's own wood for the manufacture of pulp in an integrated operation, the company states. New paper machines, with a capacity of approximately 225,000 tons of kraft paper per year, will supplement St. Regis' present southern capacity at Pensacola for making kraft paper and board.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Nov. 17, 1950, p.8.

PLASTIC: DU PONT ENLARGES CAPACITY TO PRODUCE NEW PLASTIC WITH INTERESTING QUALITIES

A new unit of the DuPont Company's plastics plant near Parkersburg, W. Va., has gone into commercial production of "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene resin, an industrial plastic highly resistant to chemicals and heat and one of the best insulating materials known. Granular "Teflon" was first sold at \$18 a pound, a price reflecting then existing difficulties of manufacture and low production. It now sells for \$6.50 a pound.

"Teflon" offers a combination of chemical inertness, heat-resistance, and electrical insulating properties available in no other single material. Development of the plastic has given the chemical industry corrosion-proof gaskets and valve

packings that are essentially permanent, unless mechanically damaged. The electrical industry uses "Teflon" as insulation, which will withstand continuously temperatures up to 500 degrees F., in motor windings and other applications. The baking and other industries use the plastic's non-adhesive property as an aid in processing sticky materials.

DuPont's "Agricultural News Letter," Nov.-Dec. 1950, p. 110.

U. S. RUBBER DEVELOPS PRESS COVER FOR DRYCLEANING

The shine on men's suits caused by repeated pressing can be reduced by the use of a new drycleaning press cover fabric made largely of asbestos and blended with cotton and nylon, according to the United States Rubber Company. Because of the natural heat retaining qualities of asbestos, the fabric offers a superior finishing surface, which results in quick drying and a better finish for the pressed garments. Flow of steam through the cover is freer and faster, thus reducing shine on the clothing, the company said. The fabric, called Asbestall, was developed by the company's textile division to meet dry cleaners' needs for a long lasting cover.

Textile Age, August 1950, p. 6.

RAMIE: PHILIPPINES URGED TO DEVELOP RAMIE

Acceptance by Manila of the Bell report on recovery and expansion for the Philippine economy may eventually result in the Philippines becoming a major textiles competitor of this country. Agricultural experts on the staff of Daniel Bell, who headed the Philippine Economic Mission last summer, say the major agricultural expansion opportunity there lies in stepping up the production of ramie, a fiber that could become highly competitive with cotton if output is expanded to its full potential and commercial processing methods are worked out.

Several new processes that can extract the fibers economically by mechanical means reportedly have been developed in recent years, but capital has not been available to test any of these processes on a commercial scale, officials say. Expansion of raw material production also is necessary.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 17, 1950, p. 9.

"TERYLENE": ICI PLANS PLANT TO MAKE TERYLENE AT WILTON, ENGLAND

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., will build a plant at Wilton for the manufacture of "Terylene," a synthetic fiber known in the United States as "Fiber V." This will make the first effort here to produce this fiber on a commercial scale. The new plant will produce Terylene at an annual rate of 11 million pounds and will be designed to permit rapid expansion. Raw materials for Terylene will be obtained from an oil cracking plant now being completed by ICI on the same site. The fiber will be manufactured both as continuous filament and as staple.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. is the United States manufacturer of Fiber V, which it makes in limited quantity at one of its nylon producing plants.

Daily News Record, Nov. 10, 1950, p. 26.

THREAD: FACTORY TO MAKE THREAD FROM NEW FIBERS

The Belding Corticelli Co. plans to build \$1,500,000 thread plant in the Hendersonville, N. C. area to make monocord thread of Orlon acrylic fiber, nylon, and Fiber V. No definite site has as yet been taken, but several are under consideration. The yarns will be sold under the name "Nymo" for the nylon, "Acmo" for the Orlon and "Veemo" for Fiber V.

Daily News Record, Nov. 2, 1950, p. 1.

WOOL: SLIGHT DECREASE SEEN IN DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF SHORN AND PULLED WOOL IN 1951

Domestic production of shorn and pulled wool in 1951 is likely to be slightly less than this year. Production of shorn wool probably will be around 210-215 million pounds, grease basis, which would be the smallest since 1879. Stock sheep numbers at the beginning of the year probably will be nearly the same as on January 1, 1950. The average weight per fleece probably will be slightly lower. Production of pulled wool is likely to total about 34.5 - 35.0 million pounds.

The Wool Situation, October 1950, p. 3.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

DEVICE DEVELOPED TO GAUGE DRAPING QUALITY OF COTTON

Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., Boston, has developed a machine known as a "Drape-Meter," for measuring draping qualities of cotton fabrics, as part of a long-term \$58,000 Government research project, Fairchild News Service has learned. According to Agriculture Department sources, the company handling the research contract has not yet determined how successful the testing device will be for accurately measuring the elusive draping qualities of apparel and decorative fabrics. Further tests are to be made.

Daily News Record, Oct. 23, 1950.

NEW MACHINE INVENTED TO SALVAGE WASTE COTTON

The Science Service reports that half the cotton now wasted—droppings from the plant to the ground—is expected to be salvaged with a machine recently invented which can be run through the cotton field after picking is completed to gather up this present waste. Some 10 to 15 percent of the annual cotton crop is now wasted, being dropped to the earth by the elements or in picking, whether by machine or hand. This new machine will gather up even partly or wholly buried cotton, it is claimed. The machine is the invention of a Texas physician, Dr. William Rambo, assisted in part by Roy Hanna of the Oklahoma Tulsa Tribune. A patent has been applied for.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Nov. 18, 1950, p. 12.

GERMAN TEXTILE MACHINERY MAKERS PUSH NEW AUTOMATIC LOOM

A new fully automatic loom developed and in process of marketing by August Engles, Ltd., at Velbert, is seen as a stride toward recovering the German textile machinery leadership in Europe. This loom, the RW Automatic has been on the market for some 9 months. It weaves light wool, synthetic wool, linen, cotton poplin, and other light fabrics. The new version, which produces the heavier denims, drill, sailcloth, and the like, is designated the WA loom. The improved WA model allows one operative to supervise as many as 32 looms, whereas the usual number with conventional looms has ranged from 2 to 6. An automatic warp and filling guard shuts off the loom if a thread breaks, spools are replaced electrically instead of by hand. The shuttle of both models travels at a speed up to 200 picks a minute, depending upon the stiffness of the warp.

Journal of Commerce, Oct. 31, 1950, p. 18.

RESIN PRODUCTS GAIN AS WARP SIZES IN WEAVING YARN INTO CLOTH

Replacing a natural material with a synthetic in a given field is a slow process. Progress is doubly slow where processing is complex as in textiles. Monsanto Chemical's synthetic warp size Stymer S, has staged a rapid advance into the domain of such natural products as gelatin and casein. The trade estimates that about one-half of the acetate weavers in the country use Stymer.

Although synthetic sizes have been limited to continuous filament yarn, Monsanto reports that Stymer is now being used on spun rayon and spun acetate. Advantages claimed for synthetic sizes over the older ones are that they do the job better, are easier to handle and are not subject to variations. While operational advantages of synthetics have enabled them to win acceptance for man-made fibers, starch still is the choice for warp sizing cotton. This is principally true because of the large price differential between starch and present day synthetics.

Chemical Industries, Sept. 1950, p. 379.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

NEW TYPE OF BLANKET FOR TEXTILE PRINTING EVOLVED

A new type of blanket for textile printing, which completely eliminates the need for the conventional back grey, was announced by the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, following completion of a full scale test under actual plant conditions in which, since the first of the year, two million yards of print cloth were produced in a variety of construction and patterns in both cotton and rayon. The new product successfully welds natural and synthetic fibers with a washable, absorptive and extremely durable print surface, the company statement said, adding that such a combination has been sought for 100 years by the textile printing industry.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Oct. 25, 1950, p. 3.

COTTON RESEARCH CLINIC TO BE HELD FEB. 7 TO 9, 1951

The Nation's top textile scientists will gather in Pinehurst, N. C., Feb. 7-9, 1951 for the second Cotton Research Clinic sponsored by the National Cotton Council, to step up cotton research for both civilian and military uses, it was announced. M. Earl Heard, vice president and director of Research of West Point Manufacturing Co., will head a ten-man advisory committee to set final plans for the cotton industry's second cooperative research conference.

Held for the first time this year in Washington, D. C., the Clinic is being convened again at the request of both industry and government representatives. It was found that the 1950 meeting, attended by more than 50 leading technologists, led to significant improvement in many cotton studies and brought out valuable new ideas for application of certain research findings.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 8, 1950, p. 14.

DYEING OF ORLON; FIBER V IMPROVED

Important improvements in the technology of dyeing orlon continuous filament fiber, particularly the coloring of yarn, sewing thread, and fiberstock in aqueous baths under pressure of high temperatures, were revealed here by Dr. Paul L. Meunier, manager of sales development in DuPont's organic chemicals department. Improvements have also been made in dyeing Fiber V, Meunier told the fall meeting of the Midwest section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

He said that selected vat colors of the thioindigoid class produce a full range of shades. Sewing thread made of orlon, dyed olive drab and black with vat colors, is now being considered for outdoor use in fabrics such as tents, awnings, and auto tops. In addition, vatdyed orlon continuous filament fiber is finding application as a decorative thread in suiting fabrics, hosiery, and so forth.

Journal of Commerce, Oct. 31, 1950, p. 12.

MOISTURE METER IS INTRODUCED

An electronic moisture meter, new in the cotton industry, has been introduced by the Gagliabue Instrument Division of the Western Electrical Instrument Corporation, Newark, N. J. The Tagliabue cottonseed tester is a dielectric type instrument characterized by great speed and accuracy. Features include the fact there is only one dial to adjust in taking a reading. Voltage fluctuations will not affect accuracy of readings and several test cells may be used to test many product samples with a single instrument.

The instrument can be used to test a wide variety of other products and materials, including nuts, grass seeds and granual substances. Newly published calibrations are available for delinted cottonseed, cottonseed meal, rolled cottonseed flakes, and cottonseed before delinting, with other calibrations in preparation.

Southern Textile News, Nov. 11, 1950, p. 10.

MIDGET PSYCHROMETER IS MADE BY KEARNEY MANUFACTURING CO

The Kearney Manufacturing Company, Inc., manufacturers of textile machinery and precision instruments, now have in production a midget psychrometer. It is a portable instrument which instantly determines the amount of moisture in textile raw materials, yarns and fabrics, and is a useful device for use in spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing mills.

According to the manufacturers, the instrument determines moisture content within a tolerance of 1-2 of one percent and operates on standard dry cell batteries. Small and light in weight, the psychrometer can be used on put up materials such as yarn on bobbins, tubes and cones. The determination is rapid and simple, no technical knowledge or training being required by the operator. No weighing of sample or calculation of results are necessary.

Southern Textile News, Nov. 11, 1950, p. 10.

U. S. RUBBER OPENS LARGE TEXTILE LAB

The United States Rubber Co. has opened a new \$250,000 textile research and development laboratory at the Winnsboro Mills, at Winnsboro. The opening of the new laboratory brings together a staff of more than 25 research men and women in a consolidation move designed to improve and expand the company's textile operations. Practically all the company's textile research and development work will now take place at Winnsboro, with the exception of research on asbestos products, which will continue at Hogansville, Ga., home of the company's asbestos plant.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 15, 1950, p. 29.

NEW UREA-FORMALDEHYDE RESIN ANNOUNCED BY SYNTHRON, INC.

Synthron, Inc. announces the commercial production of Synthrez F, a new member of its family of urea-formaldehyde resins. Synthrez F is a concentrated water solution of a modified fairly low polymer urea formaldehyde resin. It is a clear, thin liquid, readily soluble in water in all proportions, and is extremely stable to storage. Synthrez F is used to obtain durable finishes and shrinkage control effects on cotton, rayon, or blended fabrics. In conjunction with crushproofing resins, such as Synthrez D, it imparts improved resilience and fullness, especially desired in year-round spun rayon suitings.

Textile Age, September 1950, p. 27.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

DOMESTIC VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS PRODUCTION DECLINES: DEMAND AND PRICES INCREASE

Prices of most fats and oils will average higher in the year beginning October 1950 than a year earlier, largely as a result of increased consumers' income and industrial activity. Strong domestic demand for fats and oils will be reinforced by a continued strong export demand based on continued recovery in European countries and a probable increase in foreign supplies of dollar exchange. Domestic production of fats and oils in the U. S. probably will decline slightly from the 1949-50 level. Disappearance of fats and oils in the U. S. is likely to increase moderately, with the principal increases occurring in use in paints, varnishes, linoleum, chemicals, rubber and other industrial products. Total exports may decline slightly, but exports of lard, tallow, greases, soybeans, and soybean oil probably will remain high. Imports of non-food fats and oils probably will rise in response to an increased demand from industry and increased incentive for government stockpiling of strategic materials. Imports of flaxseed, linseed oil, butter; most edible oils other than olive oil, and inedible tallow and greases are being limited through controls authorized by legislation effective until July 1, 1951.

The Fats and Oils Situation, October 27, 1950, p.3.

OILSEED CROP PRODUCTION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT AS OF NOVEMBER 1

Outturns of most late-maturing crops improved in quality and quantity during October. Conditions were virtually ideal for maturing and harvesting in most of the country, particularly in the latter part of the month. Cotton production increased moderately from 9,869 thousand bales to a possible 9,945 thousand bales for the 1950 season. Soybean and peanut prospects improved significantly during October, although sweetpotatoes and sugarcane showed declines. These declines, however, were rather small.

Table 7.- Yield per acre and production of specified crops,
United States, period 1939-48, and years 1949 and 1950

Crop	Unit	Yield per acre		Total production (thousands)	
		Indicated:	Average	Indicated:	Average
		Nov. 1 1949	1939-48	Nov. 1 1949	1939-48
		1950 1/	1950 1/	1950 1/	1950 1/
Cotton.....	bale	259.0	284.0 2/	261.3 2/	9,945: 16,128: 11,599
Flaxseed.....	bu.	9.4	8.9	9.5	35,224: 43,664: 34,752
Peanuts 3/.....	lb.	838	804	687	1,771,320: 1,875,825: 1,950,690
Rice.....	100#	2,366	2,203 2/	2,094 2/	38,022: 40,113: 29,790
	bag				
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.7	22.4	18.8	281,133: 222,305: 164,491
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	21.5	20.1	19.7	7,260: 6,796: 5,915
Sweetpotatoes.....	bu.	101.9	100.1	90.8	59,491: 54,232: 61,786

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds.

3/ Picked and threshed. From "Crop Production," BAE, 1950.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS INCREASE

As of November 20, prices of vegetable oils and meals had increased over those in October and, in many cases, had surpassed the highs reached in September 1950. All of the oils other than Tung were substantially higher than in November 1949. Oil-seed meal prices on November 18 were higher than the average prices the previous month and with the exception of linseed and soybean oils, were higher than the same month a year ago.

Table 8.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

Product	November 1950	October 1950	September 1950	November 1949
<u>Cents per pound</u>				
<u>OILS 1/</u>				
Cottonseed oil.....	21.0	18.1	17.9	9.6
Peanut oil.....	22.3	19.6	20.9	10.5
Soybean oil.....	17.8	14.4	15.0	9.6
Corn oil.....	21.0	17.4	17.8	10.0
Coconut oil 2/.....	20.3	18.9	20.2	16.7
Linseed oil 3/.....	17.3	17.1	18.6	18.6
Tung oil 4/.....	26.5	26.3	26.5	27.3
<u>Dollars per ton</u>				
<u>MEALS 5/</u>				
Cottonseed meal 6/.....	73.00	69.00	71.90	61.90
Peanut meal 7/.....	66.00	62.00	69.95	59.80
Soybean meal 8/.....	68.00	59.50	65.85	69.40
Coconut meal 9/.....	57.00	57.00	71.20	51.60
Linseed meal 10/.....	57.00	55.75	63.90	70.20

- 1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
- 2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
- 3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York.
- 4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
- 5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
- 6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
- 7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
- 8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago. 44 percent beginning July 1950.
- 9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
- 10/ 34 percent protein, Minneapolis.
- 11/ Preliminary.

ANOTHER LARGE SUPPLY OF BYPRODUCT FEEDS FOR 1950-51

Another large supply of byproduct feeds is in prospect for the 1950-51 season. Total supplies probably will be about as large as in the past two years and one-third above the prewar level. Supplies of high-protein feeds have been increasing in recent years, and in 1950-51 they probably will be equal to the record supply of last year. Larger supplies of these are required to supplement the heavy feeding of grains, and demand for these feeds has been strong during the past 2 years.

The supply of oilseed cakes and meals available for feeding in 1950-51 is expected to nearly equal the record of 7.8 million tons last year. The record soybean crop of about 275 million bushels will give a record production of soybean cake and meal, probably around 5.4 million tons. The quantity of soybean cake and meal available for livestock feeding is expected to be around 700,000 tons larger than the 4.5 million tons in 1949-50. Cottonseed cake and meal production, on the other hand, may be about one-third smaller as a result of the marked reduction in the 1950 cotton crop. Linseed cake and meal production also may be down somewhat, in view of the smaller 1950 flaxseed crop and the large stocks of linseed oil on hand. The smaller peanut crop this year is expected to result in a smaller output of peanut cake and meal, while about the same supply of copra cake and meal is in prospect. Exports of oilseed cake and meal totaled about 225 million tons in 1949-50. They may be about as large in 1950-51, but a larger part of the total will be soybean meal. During 1949-50 nearly 200,000 tons were imported, principally cottonseed and copra cakes and meals. Imports of these feeds are expected to continue large in 1950-51.

The Feed Situation, October 1950, p. 13.

Table 9.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, Average 1937-41, annual 1945-50 1/

Item	Average:						1949 2/	1950 3/
	:1937-41:	1945	1946	1947	1948			
: 1,000 tons								
All byproduct feeds, total	15,355	17,711	19,467	18,977	20,044	20,521	20,225	
Protein feeds, total	7,851	9,550	9,863	10,009	11,176	11,781	11,850	
Oilseed cake & meal, total	3,905	5,810	5,837	6,241	7,303	7,835	7,775	
Cottonseed cake & meal	1,958	1,433	1,434	1,953	2,271	2,375	1,700	
Soybean cake & meal	1,258	3,655	3,745	3,583	4,156	4,500	5,200	
Linseed cake & meal	481	563	370	606	620	675	625	
Peanut cake & meal	74	90	98	122	96	100	75	
Copra cake & meal	134	69	190	177	160	185	175	
Animal proteins, total	2,934	2,399	2,347	2,388	2,458	2,435	2,415	
Grain proteins, total	1,012	1,341	1,679	1,380	1,415	1,511	1,660	
Other byproduct feeds....	7,504	8,161	9,604	8,968	8,868	8,740	8,375	

1/ Production plus imports; excluding exports, utilization for food, and other non-feed uses. Adjusted for changes in stocks for the following feeds for which stock data have been compiled: Cottonseed cake and meal and brewers' and distillers' dried grains, 1935-49, peanut cake and meal, 1938-49, alfalfa meal, 1944-49, soybean, linseed, and copra cakes and meals, February 1949 to date.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ For 1950-51, tentative estimates based on indications in October. Compiled from "The Feed Situation," October 1950, p. 14.

COTTONSEED OIL MEAL FOUND SATISFACTORY FOR CHICK RATIONS

A progress report on a research project at the University of California College of Agriculture states that expeller-type cottonseed oil meal can be used extensively for chick-starting, broiler-fryer and growing rations for chicks to provide the principal sources of protein. The report, prepared by C. R. Grau,

assistant professor of poultry husbandry, at the college of agriculture, Berkeley, and based on research conducted by J. G. Lent, graduate student in the division of poultry husbandry, states that such rations should not be fed to laying hens because of the adverse effect upon interior egg quality, particularly after storage. The report added that under practical conditions, diets containing cottonseed oil meal probably need no amino acid supplements.

Feedstuffs, Oct. 21, 1950, p. 49.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION MAY SET NEW RECORD

World peanut production in 1950 may be the largest on record, according to preliminary information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Total outturn is forecast at 11.4 million short tons of unshelled nuts compared with the revised estimates of about 10.9 and 10.7 million tons in 1949 and 1948, respectively, and 9.6 million prewar. The over-all expansion is attributed to anticipated increases in India, China, and Nigeria. Reductions are reported in the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and in a number of minor producing countries. North American production is expected to be down about 65,000 tons from 1949 as a result of the decrease in the United States from 937,000 to 885,700 tons, the smallest crop since 1941. The 9 percent acreage reduction accounts for the lower outturn.

OFAR, "Foreign Crops and Markets," Nov. 20, 1950, p. 506.

PEANUT ACREAGE FOR 1951 REDUCED BY SECRETARY BRANNAN

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan proclaimed marketing quotas on the 1951 peanut crop and set the planting allotment at 1,771,117 acres. The allotment this year was 2,100,000 acres. Mr. Brannan said he reduced the allotment for next year because the decline in the domestic market demand for edible peanuts is not expected to be offset entirely by population increases and increased military requirements.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Oct. 31, 1950, p. 6.

CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE GRADE PEANUTS DECLINES

Shelled peanuts (total, all grades) used domestically during this season to Oct. 31 totaled 120 million pounds, compared with 162 million pounds to Oct. 31 last season. Shelled edible grade peanuts used this season to date totaled 91 million pounds, compared with 100 million pounds to October last year.

Table 10.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Sept. 1 - Oct. 31		Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	1950	1949	1949-50	1948-49
TOTAL, all grades.....	119,786	162,346	925,058	710,596
Edible grades, total.....	90,634	100,021	510,109	484,431
Peanut candy 1/.....	25,132	28,136	126,287	107,181
Salted peanuts.....	22,000	23,462	118,291	120,018
Peanut butter 2/.....	42,428	46,906	256,168	250,184
Other products.....	1,074	1,517	9,363	7,048
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/.....	29,152	62,325	414,949	226,165

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, Nov. 30, 1950.

PEANUT PRODUCTION 6 PERCENT LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,771 million pounds on the basis of November 1 prospects. This is 6 percent less than the 1,876 million pounds produced last year, and 9 percent less than the 10-year average production of 1,951 million pounds.

Table 11.- Peanuts picked and threshed, U.S., specified years and periods

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Virginia.....	1,220	1,420	1,450	186,333	195,960	217,500
North Carolina.....	1,138	1,030	1,040	315,847	243,080	247,520
Tennessee.....	762	825	850	5,922	4,125	4,125
Total (Va.-N.C. area)....	1,159	1,169	1,194	508,102	443,165	469,145
South Carolina.....	611	650	700	18,312	14,300	13,000
Georgia.....	687	765	775	666,233	612,000	564,480
Florida.....	632	765	775	63,350	51,255	51,925
Alabama.....	670	830	775	295,360	290,500	262,200
Mississippi.....	355	375	385	8,314	4,875	4,200
Total (S.E. area)....	672	777	769	1,051,569	972,930	895,805
Arkansas.....	373	450	425	6,877	3,600	3,800
Louisiana.....	328	360	375	3,201	1,080	1,020
Oklahoma.....	469	670	580	89,137	113,900	111,000
Texas.....	450	650	600	283,952	333,450	283,200
N. Mexico.....	1,022	1,100	1,050	7,853	7,700	7,350
Total (S.W. area)....	455	656	596	391,020	459,730	406,370
United States.....	687	804	793	1,950,691	1,875,825	1,771,320

From "Weekly Peanut Report," P.M.A., Oct. 11, 1950, p. 3.

DETAILS OF 1950 RICE PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The price support loan rate for 1950-crop rough rice will average about \$4.56 per hundred weight, as compared with \$3.96 for the 1949 crop, the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced August 4, 1950. This is the equivalent of about \$2.05 per bushel, as compared with \$1.78 a bushel for the 1949 crop, and reflects the higher 1950 parity price levels. The loan rate is based upon 90 percent of parity as of August 1, 1950, in accordance with legislative requirements. The August 1 parity price for rice was \$2.28 a bushel.

The Rice Journal, Sept. 1950, p. 24.

RICE SEED CLEANER

A rice seed cleaning machine developed at the University of Arkansas' Rice Branch Experiment Station is the subject of a patent application, according to Dr. L. S. Ellis, dean of the College of Agriculture at Fayetteville, Ark. The machine removes common weed seeds from long, slender-grain varieties of rice,

thereby considerably improving the grade of the rice. Since the grains of these rice varieties are smaller in diameter than such weed seeds as red rice, indigo, and morning glory, the machine allows rice to go through, but holds back the weed seeds. More than 20,000 bushels of seed have been so cleaned, with highly satisfactory results. The model has a capacity of about 50 bushels per hour.

Chemurgic Digest, Oct. 1950, p. 16.

ILLINOIS FIRM PLANS NEW SOYBEAN PLANT

The Funk Bros. Seed Co. here has begun work on a new \$750,000 solvent process soybean oil extraction plant with a 200 ton daily capacity. Construction will be halted during the winter, but the new structure and its 500,000 bu. storage will be ready for the 1951 harvest, according to Eugene D. Funk, Jr., company president. The company's expeller units, with a daily capacity of 5,500 bu., will remain in operation together with the new units.

Feedstuffs, Nov. 11, 1950, p. 12.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SUNFLOWERS IN ARKANSAS MAY PROVIDE OIL MILLS WITH ANOTHER OILSEED

Maybe in a few years or even sooner, the Mid-south oil mills may be crushing sunflower seed for oil.....if experiments now being carried on near Marked Tree, Ark., are any indication. This year, some 200 acres in sunflowers are being raised by C. A. Dawson, farm manager for E. Ritter & Co., and St. Francis Valley Farms Co. This is the first year they have grown a real crop of sunflowers, and it is an experiment on a large scale. The flowers are a dwarf hybrid, and the seeds were obtained from a firm in Minnesota. It is reported that Mr. Dawson will probably sell his sunflower seeds when harvested this Fall to one of the oil mills in Arkansas for crushing.

Oil Mill Gazetteer, Oct. 1950, p. 33.

CCC TO SUPPORT '50-CROP TUNG NUTS AT 60 PERCENT PARITY

The Department of Agriculture November 1 announced that prices to growers of 1950-crop tung nuts will be supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation at 60 percent of parity as of November 1, 1950. This is the minimum support level permitted under the agricultural act of 1949. The average support price for tung nuts will be \$63 per ton, basis 17.5 percent oil content. Grower-owned tung oil will be supported at 25.1 cents per pound. Parity for tung nuts at the beginning of the 1950-51 marketing year, November 1, 1950, was \$105 per ton.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Nov. 6, 1950, p. 3.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRODUCTION AND PRICES CONTINUE TO INCREASE: STOCKS DECLINE

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 133,000 bales during September, according to the Bureau of the Census. This compares with 68,000 bales in August and 182,000 in September a year ago. Consumption of linters totaled 129,000 bales during October. This compares with 124,000 bales in September and 144,000 in October a year ago.

Stocks of linters from oil mills on September 30 totaled 72,000 bales bringing stocks up to 337,000 bales compared with 340,000 bales the previous month and 410,000 bales in September 1949.

Prices of both felting and chemical grade linters continued to advance. The average price for grade 6 linters was 13.94 cents in October this year compared with 1.92 cents a year ago. The price of grade 4 linters increased to 15.8 cents per pound compared with 13.69 cents the previous month and 6.25 cents the same month a year ago. Number 2 grade linters advanced to 19.18 cents per pound in October from 17.28 cents the previous month and 10.29 cents in October 1949.

Table 12.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	: October : 1950	: September: : 1950	: August : 1950	: July : 1950	: October : 1949
	1,000 bales				
Production 1/.....	2/	133.0	68.0	49.5	182.0
Consumption 3/.....	128.9	124.0	149.3	112.4	144.0 4/
Quantity bleached.....	63.9	69.6	81.6	58.3	84.5
Other industries.....	65.0	54.4	67.7	54.1	58.6
Stocks 5/.....	2/	337.0	340.0	437.0	410.0 4/
Prices 6/.....				Cents	
No. 2 grade, per pound.....	19.18	17.28	14.24	11.67	10.29
No. 4 grade, per pound.....	15.78	13.69	10.95	8.42	6.25
No. 6 grade, per pound.....	13.94	11.63	9.10	6.36	1.92

1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

2/ Data not available.

3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.

4/ September 1949.

5/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.

6/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

NEW DISSOLVING PULP SUPPLY

Rayonier, Inc. recently announced a program for the expansion of its facilities for the production of dissolving wood pulp, which is used by the rayon, cellophane, plastics, and other industries. It is understood that the new producing machinery will be progressively added to existing plants and that the program will be completed in late 1951. It is expected that approximately 45,000 tons of dissolving pulp per year will be realized when this expansion program is finished.

Rayon Organon, Nov. 1950, p. 162.

A plan to increase the capacity of the company's mills by 10 percent has been approved by the board of Rayonier, Inc., Edward Bartsch, president, said in a letter to stockholders.

Daily News Record, Oct. 27, 1950, p. 30.

OCTOBER PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS AND DISSOLVING WOOD PULP INCREASE

The price of purified linters continued to advance sharply for the 11th consecutive month and is now the highest of record. In late Sept., the largest U. S. producer of dissolving wood pulp announced price increases of from 9 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ percent, to be effective Oct. 31. These increases bring the prices of dissolving wood pulp to their highest levels, which are from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the previous high quotations of July 1948.

Table 13.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

Year	(Cents per pound)		Wood pulp 2/		
	Purified linters 1/	Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade	
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.85		6.15
1947.....	16.50	7.03	7.44		8.04
1948.....	11.25	7.93	8.44		9.20
1949.....	8.62	7.94	8.44		9.06
1950, January.....	9.35	7.50	8.05		8.55
1950, February.....	10.50	7.50	8.05		8.55
1950, March.....	11.35	7.50	8.05		8.55
1950, April.....	12.35	7.50	8.05		8.55
1950, May.....	12.70	7.50	8.05		8.55
1950, June.....	14.00	7.50	8.05		8.55
1950, July.....	14.35	7.50	8.05		8.55
1950, August.....	15.65	7.95	8.50		9.25
1950, September.....	23.30	7.95	8.50		9.25
1950, October.....	24.75	8.65	9.25		10.50

- 1/ Weighted averages, 1946-48. On 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.
- 2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-49. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, December 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to December 1.

RAYON PULP PLANT AT NATCHEZ, MISS., FORMALLY OPENED

The 20 million dollar dissolving pulp mill operated by the Southern Kraft Division of International Paper Co. was opened formally today. The plant uses hardwoods instead of softwoods in the manufacture of rayon pulp by a new process. Annual capacity is 100,000 tons, increasing the estimated North American production of this pulp by 13 percent.

Daily News Record, Nov. 10, 1950, p. 26.

PULP PLANT SITE SELECTED NEAR U. S. BORDER IN MEXICO

Mexico's first pulp plant, to cost 4 million dollars and be completed in late 1951, will be located in the cotton producing area near Matamoros, at the U. S. border, according to Antonio Martinez Baez, Secretary of the National Economy. The company, Celulosa Nacional, is jointly owned by Celanese Mexicana S.A. and Viscosa S.A. (both Celanese Corp. of America affiliates) and the National Bank of Mexico, a private institution. Using cotton linters as raw material, the company will make 9,000 tons of pulp annually, of which it is stated Viscosa Mexicana will absorb about half for its rayon output. The balance will be exported or sold to paper mills here.

Daily News Record, Nov. 14, 1950, p. 37.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DISSOLVING WOOD PULP, DECLINE

The total amount of dissolving wood pulp available for domestic consumption was higher in August than any month since March of this year, even though imports declined substantially. September production of 36,896 tons of domestic pulp was 6,879 tons less than the total for the previous month.

Table 14.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U. S., for specified years and months
(Tons)

Year	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939.....	4/	88,052	48,232	4/
1946.....	4/	202,192	8,491	4/
1947.....	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1948.....	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1949.....	4/	154,348	25,928	4/
1950, January.....	37,350	14,245	342	51,253
1950, February.....	37,803	19,239	2,676	54,366
1950, March.....	38,567	20,596	571	58,592
1950, April.....	37,828	21,590	1,440	57,978
1950, May.....	40,039	19,582	2,947	56,674
1950, June.....	38,818	19,219	3,944	54,093
1950, July.....	37,576	20,976	2,407	56,145
1950, August.....	43,775	16,368	1,643	58,500
1950, September.....	36,896	4/	4/	4/

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, Pulp and Paper Manufactures, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.

3/ Production plus imports, less exports.

4/ No data.

WATTLE WOOD SEEN CELLULOSE SOURCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Wattle wood is receiving consideration here as a possible source of cellulose for rayon yarn manufacture. Wattle extract and bark are high among South Africa's exports and the demand of world markets is far beyond the supply, it is said. It is used in tanning. Prof. H. Shaw, of the Wattle Research Institute, states that experiments in the U. S. and Britain indicate possibilities for the production of rayon from cellulose derived from wattle wood. Wattle (acacia dealbata) are small trees native to Australia, cultivated widely in South Africa and Ceylon. At present, exports of wattle extract and bark total about £5,000,000 a year.

Daily News Record, Nov. 8, 1950, p. 19.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

CARNAUBA WAX DEMANDS EXPANDS

Consumption of carnauba wax is tending upward both here and abroad, owing in part to the introduction of new polishes. At present, Brazil is offering only limited quantities of some grades, but more ample supplies are expected when the new crop becomes available. Prices are expected to remain around present levels

for the balance of the year, but may ease later when the new crop moves. Although the new crop is reported as late this year, it is expected it will be as large as it was a year ago, or approximately 10,000 tons, including all grades. While it is quite possible that European countries will continue to increase purchases, the United States is by far the largest buyer, taking approximately 80 percent of Brazil's annual production of wax.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 1, 1950, p. 2.

CHEMICAL FUTURE LIES IN SOUTH

Two top executives of the chemical industry told the recent south-wide conference of the American Chemical Society and the Southern Association of Science that the future of the chemical industry in the United States is in the South. They pointed out that, today, 62 companies are operating 80 petro-chemical plants from Brownville to Lake Charles, producing 125 organic and 50 inorganic chemicals. Plant investment now totals over 750 million dollars, and is expected to reach \$1,500,000,000 by 1955. They cited sources of salt, cheap power, nearness to markets, and abundant supplies of petroleum and natural gas as major reasons why the chemical industry can be expected to expand in the southern area.

Amer. Wool and Cotton Reporter, October 26, 1950, p. 26.

INDIANA CORPORATION TO PROCESS CORNCOBS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

Corncobs are the stock in trade of a company recently organized at Noblesville, Ind., by Fred Siegrist, Sr. The company, called Corn Cob Processors, Inc., is capitalized at \$50,000, with \$30,000 paid in. The plant will produce chicken litter, mulching, industrial soft grits and a 5% molasses impregnated ground cob cattle feed base. Plans are to use the Noblesville plant as an experimental and pilot plant, and to set up associate processing plants under franchise agreements throughout the Corn Belt. The associate plants will be individually owned and operated, but all products will carry the same trade mark.

Feedstuffs, Nov. 11, 1950, p. 58.

PLYWOOD GLUES, 1949

Softwood plywood production for 1949 amounted to almost 2 billion sq. ft., 2 percent over the 1948 production, according to the Bureau of Census. The amount of glue classified according to various types used in this industry is listed in the accompanying table, as culled from the Bureau of Census figures. Figures for glue used in hardwood plywood are not available.

Table 15.- Glues used in softwood plywood, United States, 1944-49

Year	Total all types	Casein	Soybean	Phenolic resin	Other
1,000 pounds					
1949.....	75,065	4,991	34,490	31,784	3,800
1948.....	79,586	4,953	30,285	40,053	4,295
1947.....	68,941	5,260	24,728	36,054	2,899
1946.....	55,970	5,488	23,817	24,743	1,922
1945.....	47,302	3,287	22,473	19,393	2,149
1944.....	55,959	1,953	27,879	23,067	3,060

Modern Plastics, August 1950, p. 160.

MISSISSIPPI NAVAL STORES PLANT USING USDA PROCESSES

Newton Company has begun operations at its pine gum cleaning and distilling plant at Wiggins, Miss., using processes developed by the Department of Agriculture at a field station of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry at Olustee, Fla.

The processes, which, according to E. L. Patton, head of the naval stores station puts 90 percent of the gum rosin today in the three to four top grades, include an improved procedure for cleaning crude pine gum to produce clean rosin, and the use of steam distillation to obtain bright turpentine of high quality and low acidity. Robert Newton, president of the company operating the Mississippi plant, stated that the concern has been employing USDA methods at the firm's Lake City, Fla., unit for several years.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Nov. 20, 1950, p. 82.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE THOMAS JEFFERSON

and letters from Jefferson, and other documents, and maps, and plans, and charts, and tables, and all kinds of materials, which will be of great value to the historian, and to the student of political economy, and to the student of the history of the United States.

The collection of papers, which I have now, is very large, and it is difficult to estimate its value. It includes many valuable documents, and maps, and charts, and tables, and all kinds of materials, which will be of great value to the historian, and to the student of political economy, and to the student of the history of the United States.